flow of 10 cubic metres per second of fresh water is desired in the river for which all the riparian States except Delhi have started releasing their share. As a measure to tackle industrial pollution, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has decided to construct 15 common effluent treatment plants in 21 industrial estates of Delhi which are under implementation. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has also issued closure orders to 2616 identified water polluting units. In Haryana, out of 21 identified grossly polluting units along Yamuna, 12 units are complying with discharge standards, five units are closed and four units are defaulting facing action under the environmental law. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, out of 11 grossly polluting units discharging waste water into river Yamuna, six units are complying with discharge standards, four units are closed and one unit is defaulting facing action under the environmental law.

The details of progress made/cost incurred year-wise and location-wise under the Yamuna Action Plan are given in Annexure. *[See Appendix, 189, Annexure No. 106]*.

(d) The Japan Bank for International Cooperation, which was hitherto called the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, has provided a soft term loan of Yen 17.77 billion for the Yamuna Action Plan.

Jorepokhri Wildlife Sanctuary

4297. SHRI DAWA LAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Jorepokhri, Darjeeling was declared as wildlife sanctuary vide Government notification no. 1107 For/llB-51/84 dated 11th March, 1985;

(b) whether any prior permission was sought by Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for relaxation of above to turn this area into a tourist park and construction of tourist lodge and artificial lake for boating;

(c) if so, which authority gave the permission and on what grounds;

(d) if not, whether the action referred to in part (b) above is illegal; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Powers to constitute any area into National Park/Sanctuary and to

manage it vests with the State Government and there is no mandatory provision for state government to get permission of Govt, of India for construction of tourist lodge and for carrying out other tourism development activities.

(c) Under Section 33(b) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, the Chief Wildlife Warden is required to take such steps as will ensure the security of wild animals in the sanctuary and the preservation of sanctuary and wild animals therein. Under Section 28(d) of the said act the powers to regulate tourism vests with the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.

(d) From the report received from the State Government, it is revealed that the construction of the tourist facility in the sanctuary was done without the permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.

(e) The responsibility of the implementation of the Wildlife Protection Act primarily vests with the State Government.

Quality of Ground Water in Delhi

4298. SHRI AMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a)whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the Capital's Ground Water is unfit for drinking, as per study on the status of Ground Water Quality and Pollution Aspects in NCT Delhi, conducted by the Ministry of Water Resources and Pollution Control Board;

(b)if so, what are the details of the area which are unsafe for drinking water; and

(c)what steps have been taken to supply potable water to the residents of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI) : (a) The Central Ground Water Board and the Central Pollution Control Board have carried out collaborative study on status of ground water quality in NCT of Delhi in the first quarter of 1998. During the study 303 ground water samples were collected and analysed from different abstraction structures (hand pumps, tube wells, dug wells, bore wells, etc.) representing various depths and locations in Delhi. The ground water samples were analysed for physio-chemical parameters, bacteriological parameters, organo-chlorinated and organo-phosphorous pesticides, total organic carbon, etc. The study has revealed that about 45%